

ruined fabric of the Latin aces in the south, and themselves put into effect the payment of tithes, and the judgment of clerics by canon law.

We have seen how Count Roger, in virtue of, or in addition to, the Apostolic Legititcship, nominated his own Latin bishops at the same time that he protected the Greek churches. His son was no less vigorous in both fields, His organisation of his Greek churches, and his toleration of Moslems, may have made him suspect at Rome, but these were not put forward openly against him. The true *cams belli* was in the high powers which Roger II, asserted over his Latin prelates*.

Even before he became Duke of Apulia he had exercised his power in the electing and deposing of bishops. That power was greatly enhanced when he became the sole champion of Anacle* tua against Europe. Roger's relations with the Papacy practically alternated between the opposi* tion of Honorius and Innocent, and the half-vassalage of Anacletus, The latter, in spite of himself, was forced to place Roger in a dangerously powerful position against the Roman See. The King was able to proceed with the organising of

dioceses which his father had begun,
and to add
to his royal power a practical
Headship over the
Church. Thus Anacletus in 1130 and
1131 made
Palermo and Messina into
metropolitan at the
King's wish; he afterwards confirmed
the new
bishoprics of Lipari-Patti and **CefaliL**